

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 35 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th August 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
"Expulsion of Indians" ...	1159	"Malaria" ...	1163
"Driving Indians out of the United States" ...	ib.	"Self-government in the mufassil" ...	ib.
Ditto ditto ...	ib.	Adulteration of food-stuffs ...	ib.
Where should we go to try our fortune? ...	ib.	"Animal fat in butter" ...	1164
Indian tradesmen's difficulty in Siam ...	ib.	Infant mortality in Calcutta ...	ib.
		The Parks Act at Darjeeling ...	ib.
		"Interference with worship" ...	ib.
		"The municipal conflict between Hindus and Musal- mans in the United Provinces" ...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.			
(a)—Police—		(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	
Under what law have they offended? ...	1159		Nil
Panna Lal Sonar ...	ib.		
The arrest and release of Satyendra Nath Sen, of Patuakhali ...	1160		
Parhakar's internment ...	ib.		
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ...	ib.		
Ditto ditto ...	ib.		
Interned persons and their allowance ...	ib.		
Mrs. Besant's language ...	ib.		
A dismissed police officer ...	ib.		
Indians and non-Indians ...	1161		
Alleged Gurkha high-handedness ...	ib.		
(b)—Working of the Courts—		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
"A terrible incident"—The Subdivisional Officer of Bogra ...	1161	"Interference with religion" ...	1164
Mr. Tilak's case ...	ib.	About railways ...	ib.
Ditto ...	1162		
(c)—Jails—		(h)—General—	
Jail reform ...	1162	Indian army ...	1165
		A comparison ...	ib.
		Bengali soldiers ...	ib.
		Ditto ...	ib.
		Ditto ...	ib.
		Protection for India ...	1166
		The Industrial Commission ...	ib.
		The Amballa Glass Factory ...	ib.
		Ditto ...	ib.
		List of registered medical practitioners ...	ib.
		The Government Postal Department ...	ib.
		"1840" rupees ...	ib.
		The Government of Bihar and Orissa ...	ib.
		Id-ul-Fitr holiday ...	ib.
		Bakr-Id holiday ...	1167
(d)—Education—			
"Trading by the Calcutta University" ...	1162		
Hindu University ...	1163		
"The Kadiani danger" ...	ib.		
Indian students in England ...	ib.		

PAGE.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES. ~~Nil.~~

Nil.

PAGE.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND
CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A warning ...	...	1167
"Second anniversary of the world war"	...	ib.
"War news in brief"	...	ib.
"In the direction"—Bulgaria	...	1168
"Turkey"	...	ib.
German intrigue in Persia	...	ib.
"Super-submarine"	...	ib.
Our civil life	...	ib.
Moslem President for the Indian National Congress	...	1169

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
2	"Diptee" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Rev. G. R. Kampfer ...	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
3	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
5	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Khan ; age 36 years ...	900
6	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
7	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maresh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
8	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
9	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Bihari Datta ; age 30 years.	200
10	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
11	"Archhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
12	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
16	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
17	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
18	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
19	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
21	"Bangabandhu" (P)...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
22	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
23	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	6,000
24	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 31 years.	1,550
25	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 55 years	453
27	"Banshari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500.
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
29	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
30	"Bauddha Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 33 years.	750
31	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600
32	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
33	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Yidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 52 years.	4,000
34	"Bharatmahila" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
35	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
36	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
37	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
38	"Bijuan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
39	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
40	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	1,007
41	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
42	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
45	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Do.	Weekly	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
46	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
47	"Byabassay O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
48	"Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
49	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha	800
50	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P)	Nadia	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 30 years.	500
51	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
53	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	400
54	"Dainik Basumatī" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
55	"Dacca Prakash" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
56	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 41 years.	2,000
57	"Dhanwantari" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
58	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
59	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 55 years.	7,000
60	"Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsura	Do.	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
61	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
62	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
63	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
64	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
66	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	500
67	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	400
68	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do.	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
69	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	200
70	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
71	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
72	"Hitavadi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
73	"Islam Abha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Shaikh Abdul Majid	1,000
74	"Islam-Rabi" (N)*	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
75	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 58 years.	700
76	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 800
77	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	600
78	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)*	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
79	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
80	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
81	"Jhankar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
82	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
83	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
84	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
85	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
86	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
87	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
88	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
89	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
90	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
91	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh Hindu, Kayastha age about 36 years.	1,000
92	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
93	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 52 years.	500
94	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
96	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years ...	500
97	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kajbartha.	300
98	"Mahiya Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya age 32 years.	1,200
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 46 years.	1,000
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P)* ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years.	2,200
102	"Mandar Mala" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 68 years.	400
103	"Marmavani" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	700
104	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope; age 27 years.	500

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
105	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	1,700
106	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	8,500
107	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years.	About 7,000
108	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
109	"Murshidabad Hitalshi." (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
110	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
111	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
112	"Narayan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
113	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
114	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
115	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
116	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
117	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
118	"Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Kabyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
120	"Pabna Bogra Hitalshi" (N).	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
122	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300
123	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	500
124	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	300
125	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	400
126	"Pataka" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. J. D. Raw ...	500
127	"Prabhini" (N)*	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
128	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
129	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kailavarta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
130	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	1,000
131	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
132	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	715

*Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
134	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
135	"Pratibha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
136	"Pravasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	6,000
137	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
138	"Pritibarta" (P)	Tippera	Do.	Kali Das Pal ; Hindu	500
139	"Rajdutt" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. R. S. Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
140	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
141	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
142	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	783
143	"Rayat" (N)*	Calcutta	Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
144	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
145	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivartta ; age 34 years.	200
146	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000
147	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 62 years.	400
148	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	1,300
149	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
150	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 36 years	450
151	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
152	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	About 550
153	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste age 43 years.	200
154	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose ; age about 48 years.	300
155	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
156	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	2,500
157	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Kumar Mitter ; age 55 years.	6,000

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
158	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	900
159	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
160	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
161	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 51 years.	400
162	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
163	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years	200
164	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	400
165	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	7,500
166	"Saurabha" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	1,200
167	"Silpa-o-Subitya" (P)	Chinsura	Do.	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	350
168	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Hindu ; Baidya ; age 41 years.	200
169	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years	125
170	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 38 years.	1,000
171	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,500
172	"Snehamsayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarker	700
173	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	250
174	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak." (P).	Do.	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu ; age 56 years.	1,000
175	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu ; age 48 years.	300
176	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
177	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	1,200
178	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	500
179	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	900
180	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal	500
181	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 32 years.	300
182	"Suhrid" (N)	Perojpur Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300
183	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashu Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	300
184	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 50 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
185	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
186	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	500
187	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
188	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
189	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
190	"Tattwa Manjari" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
191	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
192	"Theatre" (N)*	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banarji, Brahmin; age about 31 years.	800
193	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
194	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji	900
195	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
196	"Tulsi Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhusan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
197	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
198	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,200
199	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
200	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
201	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
202	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
203	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	300
204	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Gaha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600
205	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
206	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,000
207	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
208	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Do.	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
209	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 50 years.	600
210	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	250
211	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhusan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
212	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 49 years.	500
213	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
214	"Fraternity" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	150
215	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
216	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Sankar Chakravarti; age 49 years.	2,000
217	"Krishnagar College Magazine" (P).	Krishnagar	Monthly	Hemanta Kumar Sarkar	200
218	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
219	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
220	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Weekly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 43 years.	500
222	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
223	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
224	"Achikni Ripeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
225	"Phring Phrang" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
226	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	3,000
227	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 61 years.	2,000
228	"Chota Nagpur Dui Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
229	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Bhupat Ram	250
230	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Do.	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,500
231	"Daroga Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 30 years.	800
232	"Hindi Yangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	5,000
233	"Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain; age about 48 years.	200
234	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
235	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala; age 45 years.	300

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>					
236	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joshar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years	1,000
237	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 63 years,	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
239	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
240	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur ...	Do. ...	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin	800
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Baruaibi; age 62 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
246	"Albalagh" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age about 33 years.	1,000
247	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	800
248	"Negara Bazm" (P)* ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A.; age 27 years, and another.	400
249	"Refaqut" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nasimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
250	"Durbin" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
251	"Resalat" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sajat Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 45 years.	8,000
252	"Safir" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
253	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	250
254	"Tarjoman" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Ghulam Hydar Khan, Mussalman; age about 38 years.	3,000
255	"Tirmezee" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 26 years.	200
256	"Iqdam" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A.; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Urdu.</i>					
257	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Sadaqat (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
2	Birbhum Hitaishi (N.) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
3	Manashi-O-Marmabani (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
	<i>Gujrat.</i>				
4	Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....

land
wri
pro
Gov
yea

"
Unit
me

is
re

V
for

na
sh
L
n
L
S
f
c
o
P

s

i
i
r

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th August writes :—

"Expulsion of Indians."

In British East Africa a new rule has been introduced to the effect that every Indian, before landing there, must make a deposit of Rs. 50. Again, Lala Lajpat Rai has written from the United States of America, that a law is being passed there prohibiting the entry of Indians into the States and empowering the States Government to expel all Indians domiciled in the States within the last five years. Is there no remedy for this?

BANGAVASI.
Aug. 19th, 1916.

2. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th August takes exception to the proposed law in the United States for the regulation of Indian immigration, and asks Lord Chelmsford to protest against this narrowminded measure and protect Indian rights in that country.

BANGALI.
Aug. 18th, 1916.

3. Writing on the same subject, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 19th August, says :—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Aug. 19th, 1916.

Ibid. The door of almost every country in the world is being shut against the Indian subjects of the British Raj. Is there no remedy for this?

4. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August says :—

SADAQAT.
Aug. 22nd, 1916.

Where should we go to try our fortune?

Wherever the Indian goes, like a bad coin, he is not allowed to enter. It is not possible for him to live in a foreign country on terms of equality with the natives. He finds the door shut against him even when he goes as a coolie. In short, when he leaves India he is beset with many difficulties. May God bless Lord Hardinge for having abolished the indenture system, because he could not bear to see Indians treated with contumely in foreign countries. If Indians had any place where they could go in peace that place was the United States. But it is said that those States want to turn out "the black plagues from India." Indians are to be refused entry into America on account of their complexion being black. They cannot help that, but they are certainly proud of being British citizens, and any country which dishonours them dishonours Britain.

5. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th August quotes from a correspondence in the *Jyoti*, in which it is complained that Indians trading in Siam are not permitted by the Siamese Government to send any money to India, and asks Government to enquire into the truth of the complaint. If it is found correct, it should protest against the action of the Siamese Government in the matter.

BANGAVASI.
Aug. 19th, 1916.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

6. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August writes that it is difficult to decide under what law the many youths now being arrested by the police are being detained. At first, some people were arrested in connection with the murder of Deputy Superintendent Basanta Kumar Chatterji, but later they were discharged and re-arrested under the Defence of India Act. Recently a case was reported in which one Manoranjan Gupta, B.A., was arrested under the Defence of India Act, but subsequently confined under Regulation III of 1818.

HITAVADI.
Aug. 18th, 1916.

7. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th August says that after all the efforts of the police to incriminate Panna Lal Sonar in law-courts have failed, he has been arrested under the Defence of India Act. Government is requested to make a sifting enquiry into the allegations of the police against him.

BANGAVASI.
Aug. 19th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

8. Referring to the report which recently appeared in the *Barisal Hitaishi* about the arrest and subsequent release of Satyendra Nath Sen, of Patuakhali, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th August writes:—

The arrest and release of Satyendra Nath Sen, of Patuakhali.

We should like to know why the young man was subjected to all this persecution. It is arrests like this which make the public look with suspicion on the doings of the police, and we invite Mr. Cumming's attention to the matter. This clearly shows how groundless is the *Statesman's* boast that the police is well informed of the movements of all the real offenders.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 15th, 1916.

9. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 15th August says that Mr. Vishnu Parharkar has been interned in the Burdwan district. We hope Government will grant him an allowance befitting his position. After his internment, Mr. Mohammed Ali, editor of the *Comrade*, was granted an allowance of Rs. 200. We expect a similar liberality to be shown in Mr. Parharkar's case, who has got a large number of dependants.

Parharkar's internment.

MOHAMMADI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

10. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August says that Lord Carmichael will earn the sincerest respect and gratitude of crores of loyal Musalmans by favourably considering the memorial, containing about 60,000 signatures, submitted to the Government of Bengal in favour of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who has been exiled from Bengal.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

SADAQAT,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

11. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 18th August supports the memorial submitted by Musalmans of Bengal, including men like Mr. Fazl-ul-Hazete, requesting the Governor to reconsider his decision against Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and remarks that if Government grants this prayer of the Moslems of Bengal, it will have far-reaching effect not only on them, but on Moslems all over India.

Ibid.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

12. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th August says that one by one the persons arrested during the last two months are being interned. Narendra Nath Sett has been interned in Noakhali. Mr. Beaman's chauffeur, Panna Lal Sonar, whose conviction the police was unable to secure, has been interned in Suri. We have already referred to the internment of Babu Rao Parharkar. It is not yet known what steps Government has taken in the matter of granting allowances to these interned persons. If Government thinks only of providing these men with food and clothing during their confinement, it would be a grave injustice to them; for all these interned persons have dependants who have become absolutely helpless by reason of their confinement.

Interned persons and their allowance.

NAYAK,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

13. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 18th August quotes the following from a letter written by Mrs. Besant, which is published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 18th August:—

Mrs. Besant's language.

August:—

"For me, I have one object only to serve in winning India's freedom and I count it as the crown of my life that, in my old age, I am privileged to fight and to suffer for her. As the President of the Congress, or as a guest in a Government prison, I am equally content, for in either case I am her servant."

This is the kind of language, observes the journal, which, when used by Englishmen, may pass unchallenged, but which constitutes sedition when rendered into Bengali in an intelligible way. Englishmen ruling India will continue always to regard us as subjects and themselves as a superior order of beings. Mrs. Besant's language is likely to incite many people, and some people, out of mischief, circulate language like this merely to cause annoyance to Government.

BANGALI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

14. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 16th August writes that Barada Prasad Ray, Sub-Inspector of Police, Katras (Manbhum), was some time ago accused of having forcibly extorted a confession (under section 330 of the Indian Penal Code). He was acquitted, but nevertheless has been dismissed. We shall be happy to see him forgiven.

A dismissed police officer.

15. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August says that though the numerical proportion of the Eurasians and Europeans in Calcutta to the total population of the town is very small, yet in the Police Department they fill two-thirds of the higher appointments. Out of the 117 sergeants 66 are Europeans and 15 Eurasians and there is not a single Indian among their number. Can a foreigner, however, be expected to respect the feelings and sentiments of Indians better than an Indian? Such differentiation of treatment can hardly produce good results. There is ample evidence to show that an Indian officer is as trustworthy as his European or Eurasian compeer. They have given indubitable proof of their ability. They have sacrificed their lives in the performance of their duties. The whole matter demands the close attention of Government.

Indians and non-Indians.

SADAQAT,
Aug. 22nd 1916

16. Referring to the report which appeared in a recent issue of the *Paridarsak* (Sylhet) about Babu Sitanath Pradhan, Demonstrator, Murarichand College, Sylhet, being roughly handled by some Gurkhas, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 19th August remarks that such acts of Gurkha high-handedness are of rather frequent occurrence and are by no means to the credit of our English rulers. The paper hopes, however, that steps will be taken by Government to put a stop to them.

Alleged Gurkha high handedness.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

17. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th August draws the attention of Government to a very serious complaint made against Maulvi Lehajuddin, Sadar Subdivisional Officer of Bogra, in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 12th idem. It is alleged that he ordered his men to forcibly snatch away a woman named Saraswati from the custody of her husband's pleaders, to whose care she had been entrusted by the District Magistrate, in connection with the case in which he (the Subdivisional Officer) stood charged with having committed adultery with her.

"A terrible incident."—The Subdivisional Officer of Bogra.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

18. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 16th August writes that Mr. Tilak has been bound down to be of good behaviour for a year. This means that he must say nothing about Home Rule during this period. Legally there may be no such bar, but practically it will not be possible. It is a national misfortune that his lips should be thus sealed. Mr. Tilak, on the outbreak of war, made a clear declaration of his devotion to the British Government and asked his followers to help that Government by all possible means. But he is a reformer. And what Indian leader is not? Nothing can be a matter of greater regret than that, in this crisis, a leader of public opinion like Mr. Tilak should have no opportunity of speaking anything about self-government.

Mr. Tilak's case.

BANGALI,
Aug. 16th, 1916.

In the summary of the Magistrate's judgment in this case, which has been published, the following passage occurs:—

"Mr. Jinnah, Counsel for the defence, had told the Court that the criticism in the speech was the criticism of a certain kind of administration. Counsel had also referred to Justice Strachey's remarks in 22 Bombay, I. L. R., to the effect that the government established by law in British India means British rule and its representatives as such, the existing political system as distinguished from any particular kind of administration. The Court had no hesitation in rejecting the suggestion."

This is alarming. Here is a fresh fetter forged for newspaper writers. If you discuss the public acts of any official, you may possibly incite ill-will or contempt against him. The Magistrate of Poona holds that a Magistrate is the Government, and in discussing the acts of this official, you create hatred against Government and thus bring yourself within the purview of the law.

The Magistrate of Poona also says that you may not attack any more the whole system of government. This means that by a stroke of his pen, he forbids all political agitation.

Whenever you ask for a reform, you are bound to seek to justify it by pointing to defects in the existing system. No talk of reform is possible, if, by the order of a Magistrate, the existing system of government is to be assumed as a perfect one.

After this, the very mention of Home Rule becomes impossible. It ceases to be possible to say that under Home Rule the people will be happier and will enjoy larger rights than under the existing system of government.

Are we then, by this dictum of the Magistrate of Poona, to be debarred from all discussion of the existing system of government. An appeal against this strange and curious judgment, with a view to securing its reversal, is urgently called for. The *Bengalee* says :—

“ To speak upon Home Rule without pointing out the defects of the existing system of administration is impossible. For the argument is that Home Rule would introduce a better system of administration by giving the people a substantial share in it. In the long run Home Rule would inaugurate a greater measure of efficiency in the administration while the moral gain would be incalculable. The elevation of the moral status of the people would react upon the administration and conduce to greater efficiency. For the purposes of this argument, therefore, it is necessary to show that the present administrative system is not as efficient as it might be, and that the people would be happier and more contented if they were permitted to control their own internal affairs. Criticism of the existing system is indispensable for the purposes of this argument. But it is apparently forbidden, or its scope greatly restricted by the dictum of the Poona Magistrate. Educated opinion condemns the judgment and the extraordinary principles upon which it is based.”

We cordially support this view, which harmonises with public opinion. If the opinion of the Magistrate of Poona remains unchallenged, leaders of public opinion will find their occupation gone.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21-6, 1916.

19. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August says :—

Mr. Tilak's case.

We do not consider Mr. Tilak's speeches to be so objectionable as to merit such a severe punishment. Mr. Tilak may have respect for the Home Rule agitation of the Babu party, but we do not share that feeling. The English have not come to this country to hand over the government of the country to the people merely at their bidding. It is the opinion of English politicians that Indians should agitate for Home Rule by constitutional methods. We are, however, at a loss to understand how Indians can hope to get Home Rule when such serious objections are being taken to Mr. Tilak's speeches.

(c)—Jails.

BANGALI,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

20. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 19th August hopes that the experiment which is being made in the Borstol Jail, of allowing juvenile prisoners to learn some art outside the jail during the day, will prove a success, as similar experiments have proved in other civilised countries. How long will Bengal remain indifferent to jail reform?

Jail reform.

(d)—Education.

NAYAK,
Aug. 17th, 1916.

21. Referring to the sale by the Calcutta University of Lahiri's "Select English Poems," the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th August writes :—

"Trading by the Calcutta University."

This book used to be sold by Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., at 10 annas a copy, but since they made over the copyright to the University, that institution has been selling it at Re. 1 a copy. Every Matriculation student has to buy the book and the University makes a big profit from its sale. It is, indeed, a shame that a seat of learning should stoop to the ignominy of being a trading concern; but then it is an institution run by Babus, whose only object is to make money and who can do everything for

money. They have been allowed to play their dirty game a little too long and it is high time Government interfered in the matter. We appeal to our Viceroy not to let the country be ruined by these selfish and conscienceless men, but bring the Calcutta University under his direct control.

22. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August says :—

Hindu University.

We have learnt that there is some difference of opinion regarding the appointment of a Principal. The question is whether an Indian or a European should be appointed. Hindus with liberal notions are in favour of the appointment of a Hindu. Let us wait and see what Government says in regard to this. The Aligarh authorities are afraid of raising this question. Mr. Mohamed Ali moved a resolution on this subject. We shall watch with interest the policy followed by our Hindu brethren.

23. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August protests against the retention of an enthusiastic follower of the Kadiani doctrine like Mr. Mobarak Ali, B.A., as

"The Kadiani danger."

Head Master of the Chittagong Madrassa. The Kadianis consider all other Musalmans to be *Kaffirs* or unbelievers. This doctrine is, therefore, calculated to give rise to militant sectarianism among the Musalmans, and an adherent of it should not by any means be posted to an institution where nearly 400 Musalman boys receive their education. It is said that this Mobarak Ali Kadiani will even officiate as Principal of the Chittagong Madrassa. This is very serious. Mr. Mobarak Ali should at once be transferred to an institution where Hindu students predominate.

24. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 16th August writes that the lot of

Indian students in England.

Indian students in England has been steadily growing harder and harder. Attempts to improve their condition have all failed. It is to be hoped that Lord Chelmsford will do something in this direction.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

25. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August, referring to the scheme of flooding areas for the prevention of malaria, is glad that at last Government has hit

"Malaria."

upon a plan of action on this most vital question concerning the welfare of Bengal. It is only apprehended that the cost of flooding may be prohibitive.

26. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 19th August complains of the mean

"Self-government in the mafassil."

practices indulged in by the Vice-Chairmen of many Local Boards. These men try to turn their Vice-Chairmanship into a profitable occupation by taking the Boards' contracts in *benam*. This sometimes causes friction between them and overseers, whose duty it is to superintend all works done by contractors. It is also found that dishonest Vice-Chairmen try every means to get rid of honest clerks in the Boards' offices. It is the Chairman's duty to nominate the Vice-Chairman of a Local Board and the Chairman is generally the Subdivisional Officer. Now the Subdivisional Officer generally nominates the man who pays court to him and serves him in various ways. Such a man is esteemed a very able and diligent person. But he should consider that the man who flatters another and obsequiously serves him systematically without recompense is not generally an honest man, but has some secret motive for acting thus. Such a man, when he gets the Vice-Chairmanship, shows himself in his true colours in the discharge of his duties in this capacity. The Vice-Chairman should be the best man among the members of the Board and at the time of nominating a member for the Vice-Chairmanship the Subdivisional Officer should enquire into his capacity, character and antecedents.

27. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th August writes that on a perusal of a recent report by the Chemical

Adulteration of food-stuffs.

Examiner, it will be seen how largely food-stuffs sold in the bazars are adulterated. Indeed, it appears that even samples of milk received from the Medical College were found adulterated. Was this milk given to the patients? If so, was it not disgraceful? It is said that

SADAQAT.
Aug. 22nd, 1916.

MOHAMMADI.
Aug. 18th, 1916.

BANGALI.
Aug. 16th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI.
Aug. 18th, 1916.

BANGALI.
Aug. 19th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Aug. 15th, 1916.

soapstone is mixed with *atta* (flour). All this shows the urgent need of amending the law relating to food-stuffs drastically.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

28. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th August protests against the conduct of the Calcutta Municipal authorities in permitting 10 per cent. of the butter sold in the

market to be adulterated with animal fat. Under this rule pure butter will not be available in the Calcutta market. All Hindus are, therefore, requested to refrain from using butter sold in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Aug. 16th, 1916.

29. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 16th August, in referring to the heavy mortality among infants in Calcutta, says that this is due to the fact that the

Calcutta Corporation is not anxious to find out the real cause of this evil. It shuts its eyes to the fact that in a quarter like Bara Bazar, for instance, the lanes and streets are allowed to remain flooded during the rainy season. Besides, it does not care to take steps to prevent the sale of adulterated milk, *ghee*, etc.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

30. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 19th August refers to the letter which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 11th August regarding the by-laws which it is

proposed to apply to the Observatory Hill at Darjeeling and remarks:—
The by-laws are likely to interfere with the worship of the god Mahakal, who has his temple near the Observatory Hill, and we hope that Lord Carmichael will not allow such a thing.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

31. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th August prays the Government of Bengal to favourably consider the petition submitted to it by the Hindu inhabitants of

Darjeeling protesting against the proposed application of certain new rules under the Parks Act to the local Observatory Hill, on the ground that they are calculated to interfere with the customary worship of the Hindu god on the hill.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 16th, 1916.

32. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th August says that owing to the conflict of interests which still exists among the different communities inhabiting India, it is extremely foolish to think of the possibility of establishing a workable scheme of

Home Rule in the country. Consider what ill-feeling has arisen between Hindus and Musalmans over the United Provinces Municipal Act. It is the generous British Government alone which can impartially guard the interests of the diverse communities in this country. In reply to the Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Singh's question in the United Provinces Legislative Council, Government has said that special arrangements will be made for the Hardwar and Fyzabad Municipalities and that there will be no Musalman Commissioner in the Hardwar Municipality. The writer, however, thinks that a similar special arrangement should be made for the municipality of Benares, the greatest place of Hindu pilgrimage.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

33. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th August draws the attention of the railway authorities as well as of Government to the complaint published in the *Amrita*

Bazar Patrika of the 10th idem, against the Resident Engineer in charge, Dhanbad, East Indian Railway. The complainant, who is a Musalman, says that the Engineer has closed the passage to a mosque and did not allow his Musalman subordinates any holiday on the occasion of the *Id* festival.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

34. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August is glad to know that orders have been issued for cushions to be replaced in inter class carriages on the East

Indian Railway. In the absence of these, illiterate people often mistook inter class carriages for 3rd class ones and were mulcted of excess fare in consequence. It is to be hoped that early steps will be taken to carry out this restoration.

(h)—General.

35. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th August, in referring to the discussion in the House of Lords on the Indian army, says that it is in favour of the reduction of the Indian army expenditure. This was also the opinion of the Nicholson Committee. The condition of the Indian army cannot be called bad. During the war the Indian army has rendered signal service. This does not prove that there is need for such a big army as at present. We are not, however, opposed to the principle of increasing the numerical strength of the army when necessary, but there is no need for maintaining an army at its war strength. After the war this will become still more patent. Russia and Afghanistan's friendship with Britain is a sufficient guarantee for the security of the North-Western frontier.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

36. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August, in discussing the question of Bengali enlistment points out that the Bengalis who entered the French army from Chandernagore were enlisted on equal terms regarding rank, pay, etc., with the French soldiers—no distinction was made between black and white. It is doubtful if even a single Bengali would have gone, if the French Government had offered a salary of Rs. 12 or Rs. 13. Indeed, on this pay, even the cultivating classes of Bengal would not care to enlist, for their usual wages are higher. Government should consider all these points when constituting the companies.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

37. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August, referring to the scheme of raising a double company of Bengali soldiers, says that the Muhammadans should not be behindhand in offering themselves for enlistment. It is bad to always lag behind.

MOHAMMADI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

38. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 17th August writes that 210 resolute, able-bodied, dutiful and enthusiastic Bengali youths are wanted to form the two new companies of Bengali infantry. It is now for the mothers of Bengal to exhort their sons to come forward and glorify the land of their birth. Some people point out that in French Chandernagore the Bengalis who enlisted were taken in on equal terms with Frenchmen and no colour distinctions were made. Others point out that in British India, Anglo-Indians, who are in every respect inferior to Bengalis, have recently been offered equal rights with British soldiers. It is also urged that in the Punjab Indian Christian regiments are officered by Indian Christian officers. Why then should Bengalis be refused rights conceded to Indian Christians? The present is, however, not the time for raising objections. We have now an opportunity of showing that Bengali youths can brave every privation for their country—can rush through a storm of shells and wade through a river of blood. They want neither money nor rank, they want simply to enhance the reputation of their race. No petty consideration should be allowed to intrude now to the detriment of the country's interests.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1916.

Luckily, Bengali youths are eager to come forward, forgetful of all considerations of personal dignity, to show their prowess side by side with the British. Let Mr. Surendra Nath call for recruits and thousands will be forthcoming.

39. We know, writes the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 15th August, that the pay and prospect offered to the Bengali soldier are hardly tempting to him considering the rank in society to which he belongs and the prospects open to him in civil life. But we do not think it reasonable to expect that untried as they are the Government can give them better pay and prospects than those enjoyed by the tried sepoys of other provinces. The Bengalis should by no means fail to avail themselves of the opportunity offered them to show their skill and ability in military service, whatever their present pay and prospect may be, and we are confident that in this service they will be able to acquit themselves so well as to induce the authorities to throw open the higher ranks in the service to them.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 15th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 16th, 1916.

40. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th August, which has always been an advocate of protection as the only means of reviving Indian industries, is inclined to

Protection for India.

think that Sir Thomas Holland does not share its views. The paper refers to the remarks made by the *Tribune* of Lahore in this connection, and observes that the industries of no country have prospered without protection and that India needs it more than any other country.

CHARU MIHIR
Aug. 15th, 1916.

41. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 15th August says that commissions have never done any good to this country.

The Industrial Commission.

They have rather done harm to it. There is no reason for expecting that the Industrial Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Thomas Holland will bear better fruit.

SADAQAT
Aug. 16th, 1916.

42. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 16th August, in referring to the Government of India's decision not to give any financial help to the Amballa Glass Factory till

The Amballa Glass Factory.

the publication of the Industrial Commission's report, says:—

What has the Commission's report to do with a going concern? Suppose the Amballa Glass Factory is shut up for want of funds before the Industrial Commission's report is published. What then? The Company should be given immediate help.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 14th, 1916.

43. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 15th August is sorry but not astonished at the refusal of the Government of India to help the Amballa Glass Factory till the

the

deliberations of the Industrial Commission are concluded.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 15th, 1916.

44. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th August writes that Rai M. N. Mitter Bahadur recently asked Government in the Legislative Council to publish a list of qualified medical practitioners. Government

List of registered medical practitioners.

replied that it had no such list. This is surprising seeing that the Council of Medical Registration publishes such a list. It is really time that Government explained what it meant.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

45. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August publishes a letter complaining of the numerous hardships which the subordinate postal employees suffer. Their pay is small and promotion slow, and the quarters provided for them are of a most inferior description. They have often to supplement from their own pockets the meagre contingency allowance granted by Government. Occasionally, too, they are treated by their superiors with contumely and disdain. Complaints of personal hardship are rarely attended to by superior officers, and fines, out of proportion to the offence, constitute another hardship of their lot. More generous rules than those existing regarding the grant of leave on full pay are badly needed and they should get the commission on the sale of stamps which they used formerly to get.

The Government Postal Department.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

46. A correspondent, writes the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th August, complains that many postmasters and railway booking-clerks refuse to accept the Victorian rupee of 1840. Many low-class people also now refuse to accept this rupee. Government should, therefore, take steps to clearly inform all people that there is no bar to the acceptance of "1840" rupees.

"1840" rupees.

NAYAK,
Aug. 17th, 1916.

47. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th August writes:—

The Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The newly-created province of Bihar and Orissa with its Executive Council and High Court has come to be rather a costly luxury, as its finances are by no means in a flourishing condition and the Government of India have to help it every month. Indeed, Lord Hardinge has done a great mischief by creating the new province. Let us see what Lord Chelmsford does to remedy it.

MOHAMMADI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

48. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August says that as the holding of the *Id-ul-Fitr* festival depends on the appearance of the new moon on the previous evening, the public holiday on the occasion should be for two days. The Musalman students of the Presidency College begged for two days' leave, but Mr. Wordsworth, Principal, refused it. Reports are also coming that

Id-ul-Fitr holiday.

in many mufassil schools Musalman students had to attend on the festival day on account of their not being granted two days' leave. This anomaly should permanently cease to exist.

49. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 19th August requests the Postmaster-

Bakr-Id holiday.

General of Bengal to consider that the *Bakr-Id* is considered an important festival by the Moslems and that it would, therefore, be a grave injustice to refuse the Moslem employes of the Postal Department a holiday on that day.

SADAQAT.
Aug. 18th, 1916.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August cannot understand

A warning.

why the British Government has recently warned Turkey that she will be held responsible for the lives of the British soldiers taken prisoners by her. It has been said that the prisoners taken at Kut are being well-treated and that the Turks treat their prisoners better than the Germans do theirs. Why then this warning?

HITAVADI.
Aug. 18th, 1916.

51. The following appears in the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 11th August :—

"Second anniversary of the world war."

During the two years that the war has lasted Great Britain has not lost even an inch of land but has rather conquered many German colonies as well as Egypt, Cyprus and a large portion of Mesopotamia. France has lost about an eighth of her territory but has compensated herself by taking many German colonies. Russia also has had her losses in Poland, Courland, Kovno and Volhynia made good in Galicia, Bukovina, Armenia, Van and Trebizond. Japan and Portugal have captured some German possessions. The only ones of the Allied Powers who have suffered any real loss are Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. Britain has, of course, suffered much loss in money but not of her possessions. Her loss in men has also been smaller than that of Germany, Austria, France and Russia. On the other hand, Germany and Austria have lost the whole of their trade and the latter has become very weak. As for Turkey, she has lost heavily in territories as well as in men and money. Bulgaria is the only one who has so far gained much, but if she is attacked by the Allies she will probably have to part with her spoils.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI.
Aug. 11th, 1916.

52. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th August writes :—

"War news in brief."

The war is now being carried on with great vigour on all the fronts. In the east, Russia is pressing hard upon the enemy. Some time ago Russia had to retire before the enemy, as otherwise she would have suffered much unnecessary loss of men. If, when Austria and Germany wanted to crush her, Russia had given them battle, she would have sustained tremendous losses, and any signal defeat would have disheartened her troops. She, therefore, chose to retire before the advancing enemy, though even by doing so she had to sacrifice many of her men. Those who know anything about modern warfare can fully realise how difficult it is for a General to carry out such a retreat. Russia has now begun a vigorous offensive simultaneously with England and France, who are pushing the Germans back in the west. True, the British advance is not now as rapid as it was at the beginning, but that is perhaps because the Germans have brought up large forces to check them, notwithstanding which they are still making progress slowly but steadily. The British are now solely on the offensive and they cannot be dislodged any more from any place they occupy. The German attack on Verdun seems to have ceased and they are now being pushed back by the French. We hear that Russian troops are now co-operating with the French on the Western front. Terrible fighting is now going on in the Somme region, where all the German fortifications have been razed to the ground by French guns. All this is no doubt inflicting very severe losses on Germany, whose defeat is now not very far off. We are inclined to think that the war will come to an end by next spring.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 16th 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 19th 1916.

53. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th August says that the manner in which the allied offensive is progressing in France and Flanders makes it clear that it will still take some time to bring the war to an end. The Germans are still in possession of the entire country from the North Sea to Constantinople, which means the fruition of the German ambition of a Middle Europe as conceived by the great German writer Friederich Neumann. German statesmen take every care to keep back news of defeat from the German people, who consider their army invincible. This faith of the German people in their army will not be shaken so long as German express trains will continue to run from Ostend to Constantinople. Besides this, so long as the road from Berlin to Constantinople will remain open to Germany she will not be in any serious want of food in spite of the British naval blockade. Hence, in order to speedily punish Germany, this road must be closed against her. This can only be effected if the allied army at Salonika can crush the Bulgarian army and join hands with Brussiloff's army in Galicia. Then the German people will understand that the tactics of their Generals are not infallible. It is doubtful whether the Austrian army will be able to hold its own against the combined Salonika and Galician army. If Austria is thus defeated and compelled to make separate peace with the Allies, Germany will be left to fight the latter alone. But how long will she be able to continue this unequal contest? She may continue it for some time by restricting her military operations within a smaller area. It is said that vigorous fighting can go on till November only. The Allies must, therefore, crush Bulgaria within two months if they want to bring the war to a speedy end.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 19th, 1916.

54. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th August says that Turkish Generals have very cleverly taken up the offensive in Armenia, while Russia has assumed a vigorous offensive in Galicia. A recent telegram from Petrograd says that severe fighting is going on north of Bitlis, which the Russians occupied from the north and north-east some time ago. The present fighting north of Bitlis, therefore, indicates that the Turks have retaken it. However that may be, the Russian offensive still continues and, whatever may be the present gain of the Turks, the Russians will soon be able to drive them back.

SADAQAT,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

55. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 18th August says on the authority of the *Near East* (the date of which is not given) that Germans are again showing great activity in Persia. Since the 21st June reports have been forthcoming that well armed horsemen drawn from the desert tribes of Persia were assembled in the rear of the Russian army for the purpose of attacking them as soon as they advanced towards Baghdad, but when the horsemen were ready for the attack, the Turks were not in a position to attack the Russians.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 18th 1916.

56. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th August writes:—
"Super-submarine."
Amidst the awful ravages of the war things are being invented which will revolutionise science. Germany has built a gigantic submarine which has crossed the Atlantic Ocean with several hundred tons of merchandise. The *Deutschland*, as this super-submarine is called, has performed the voyage in seventeen days and the feat has struck the entire civilised world with wonder. It is rumoured that Germany has built several such submarines, some of which carry big guns. There are no definite proofs as to the truth of this rumour, but the *Deutschland* has really brought about a new era. Some day perhaps there will be submarine dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts, and then blockades will be impossible. May be, it will yet take a long time for such things to be built, but when they are built they will really make modern civilisation very dreadful indeed.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 16th, 1916.

57. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 16th August says:—
Our civil life.
With the establishment of British rule in India English habits of thought have begun to affect our society. Both the Hindu and Moslem societies have considerably changed from what they were at the commencement of British rule. Besides the ordinary castes existing in India a new caste has come into existence, namely, the leader class. This caste is to be found among both Hindus and

Moslems. Besides the so-called social and religious leader there is the political leader who is the most important of all. The political leader is extremely fond of political agitation, which, however, is never carried on outside Congresses or Conferences. If he goes to England and delivers speeches there then he thinks he has done a signal service to the country which must remain ever indebted to him for it. Among these leaders, however, there is terrible disunion.

Our political life is in a terrible state of disorganisation. The first aim of the political leader should be to set his own house in order. That there is need for reform in this direction has now become plain to all. Whatever division there may be in our camp, we should not act in a way which will give our opponents an opportunity to criticise us. Whenever a resolution is brought forward in the Councils, it is lost through the want of unanimity of opinion among the members. This shows plainly that our leaders are not of one opinion. But they are not prepared to admit this. They remark that it is the fault of the regulations, though the real cause is otherwise.

58. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 17th August, in referring to the criticism of Moslem papers recommending the appointment of a Moslem President for the Indian National Congress this year, says that this criticism is ill-founded and is based on the assumption that the Congress is a purely Hindu movement. The paper is unable to understand how national unity would be possible if differentiation were made between Hindus and Muhammadans.

The reason why the Lucknow Committee is trying its level best to elect Mrs. Besant as President is that no one understands the Home Rule question so well as she does, a question which is looming so large in the political programme this year. But what is the most important question for the United Provinces this year? It is not the Home Rule question but the question of Hindu-Moslem *rapprochement*. The United Provinces Moslems have always been hostile to the Congress. When the Home Rule question will be raised on the Congress platform they will say that before doing so it is necessary to close the breach between the two communities. It is from this consideration that the Moslem papers are anxious to have a Moslem on the presidential chair of the Congress. The first step in the direction of Home Rule is unity between the two communities.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 26th August 1916.

SADAQAT.
Aug. 17th, 1916.

It is a fact that the people of the United States are not only the most numerous but the most intelligent and the most virtuous of any people in the world. They are the most industrious and the most enterprising, and they are the most generous and the most patriotic. They are the most brave and the most courageous, and they are the most noble and the most heroic. They are the most kind and the most merciful, and they are the most just and the most equitable. They are the most honest and the most upright, and they are the most pure and the most holy. They are the most beautiful and the most lovely, and they are the most precious and the most valuable. They are the most wonderful and the most amazing, and they are the most glorious and the most magnificent. They are the most perfect and the most complete, and they are the most perfect and the most complete. They are the most perfect and the most complete, and they are the most perfect and the most complete.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 35 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 26th August 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	359	(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	
		Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Nil.		Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		The Tilak case	362
“Panna Lal Sonar's case”	361	Ditto	ib.
Specific grievances of the interned	ib.	Mr. Tilak's second conviction	ib.
Internments	ib.	The late Prasanna Kumar Basu	363
Ditto	ib.	Lord Carmichael's tenure of office	ib.
Ditto	ib.	The Bengali double company	ib.
		Ditto ditto	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
Nil.		Further analysis of section 108, Criminal Procedure Code	363
		Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code	364
(c)—Jails—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nil.		Nil.	
(d)—Education—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Nil.		Nil.	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Nil.		Nil.	

NO. 25 OF 1910

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGINE WORKERS IN GENERAL

Work on the 2nd August 1910

CONTENTS

I. FOREIGN SECTION

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

III. NATIVE STATES

IV. PROGRESS OF THE WORK AND
CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT

V. MISCELLANEOUS

No.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

1

1

1

1

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,600
19	"Hindu Review." (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 spended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36,	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53 ...	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Baksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	"Relis and Rayyet." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
17th Aug. 1916.

484. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The reader is acquainted with the details of the case of Panna Lal Sonar, chauffeur of Mr. Beaman. He has been served with orders of internment at Suri, which signifies that he is deprived of the means of livelihood, torn from his family, compelled to live among strangers, and confined, for all practical purposes, as a prisoner. For what offence has Panna Lal deserved this heavy punishment? As usual, no one has the faintest inkling of it. After months of preparation and investigation, the C. I. D. could bring home to him no offence. Surely these proceedings are not likely to promote contentment among the people. Mr. Beaman, and all sincere well-wishers of the British Empire, may now realise how the administration is really being carried on in this country.

BENGALUR,
19th Aug. 1916.

485. The *Bengalee* writes that Ashutosh Paramanik has been interned at Singti within the jurisdiction of the Sibpur police-station. No maintenance allowance is given to him, on the ground that his father is a man of substance. This is curious, because the father is no party to the internment and yet he has to maintain the son as if he were at a boarding-house or a mess for his studies. It is alleged that he was and is still ill and the police refused to pay the doctor's bill. Will the father have to pay it? And if the doctor recommends a change, will the police permit the interned young man to be removed? He has no attendant and no one is nursing him. Public safety, as understood by the C. I. D., may demand that the young man should be sequestered, but how will the Empire be in danger if his parents are permitted to nurse him during his illness?

BENGALUR,
17th Aug. 1916.

486. The *Bengalee* writes:—Of the large number of men who were arrested after the assassination of Deputy Superintendent Basanta Kumar Chatarji, several have been discharged, but most of them have been re-arrested under the Defence of India Act and interned. Numerous suspects are still detained in the Presidency Jail. Protests against wholesale internments are of no avail, and the journal and its contemporaries have been pleading in vain for the English system of Advisory Boards to be introduced in this country. Although the C. I. D. have cast their net so wide and caught in its meshes all and sundry, have they been able to lay their hands on the actual murderers? Great things were expected from the Howrah arrests; have these expectations materialised? Thousands of men may be interned, but that will not put an end to anarchist crimes, since the guilty almost invariably escape and their immunity makes them bolder.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
23rd Aug. 1916.

487. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it has been assured by the highest official authority that in every case of internment, an explanation is taken from the suspected person. The people, however, have been kept in the dark as regards the nature of this explanation and by whom and in what way it is taken. Is it taken by the C. I. D. or by any special officer appointed by the Government? Is the explanation oral or in writing? After the explanation has been taken, do the authorities take legal advice before acting upon it? Unless these points are cleared up, the vague assurance of the Government in this respect does not mean much. In England, there is an Advisory Committee, consisting not only of officials but of non-officials, who consider the explanations which a suspected person may submit. Why is this procedure not adopted in this country and all public complaints in this connection removed?

BENGALUR,
27th Aug. 1916.

488. The *Bengalee* says that it has repeatedly called attention to the manner in which the Defence of India Act is being administered, with a view, so far as practicable, to bring it in conformity with the requirements of public opinion, which

demands the creation of an Advisory Board which should be entrusted with the final disposal of internment cases. The paper hopes that such a Board will soon be appointed, and that there will be on it one or two Indian representatives, whose association with it will inspire public confidence.

(h)—General.

THE HAT.
16th Aug. 1916.

489. The *Herald* remarks:—The beauty of the many coercive laws in India is their superb vagueness. The Tilak case has been brought to a close. The evident implication is that one is not justified in attacking the whole system of government, even if he be allowed to criticise a certain act of the administration. But the question is, how can one expect to alter a system except by criticising it? The Magistrate points out a way. The criticism, he says, must avoid falling within the scope of section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. This is a counsel of perfection. The difficulty lies in avoiding the scope of such a wide section and yet making criticism effective. One must therefore give up the task in despair.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th Aug. 1916.

490. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The District Magistrate's (Mr. G. W. Hatch's) judgment in the case of Mr. Tilak shows that if his finding be correct, all Indian political writers and speakers should be bound over and gagged under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. For what Mr. Tilak said in his speeches, even in the garbled ones produced by the prosecution, was preached before and is still being preached in all parts of India. The Magistrate's definition of sedition law is so amazing that it seems to out-Herod even the one given by Mr. Justice Strachey in the case of Mr. Tilak in 1898 and that of Mr. Justice Pinhey of Tinnevely in the case of Mr. Chidambaram Pillay in 1908.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Aug. 1916.

491. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Mr. Tilak was tried a second time for sedition before the late Mr. Justice Davar of the Bombay High Court in 1908. As soon as seven European jurors found him guilty and the learned Judge accepted their verdict, the accused applied for certain points of law to be reserved under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Any other Judge, under similar circumstances, would have acceded to the request, because a Judge is, after all, a fallible mortal. Mr. Justice Davar was specially bound to grant the prayer of the accused, for had not the fairness of the trial accorded to Mr. Tilak been questioned by the latter and his countrymen? The trial given to Mr. Tilak on this occasion was no better than what he got in 1897. The Advocate-General stepped forward at the psychological moment and sprung a mine of surprise upon the accused by placing the matter of his previous conviction before the Judge! Was this an act of fairness, of justice, of generosity on his part? And why was this done? To secure a more severe punishment for Mr. Tilak, and this object was gained. Mr. Justice Davar not only took notice of this so-called previous conviction, but made capital of it when sentencing the accused. No one knew better than Mr. Davar that Mr. Tilak did not receive a fair trial at the hands of Mr. Justice Strachey; for at that time it was Mr. Davar himself who defended him as Counsel. The Judge, however, forgot all about it when the Advocate-General brought Mr. Tilak's previous conviction to his notice, and resenting the imaginary perversity of the accused, he read him a homily and then passed practically a death-sentence upon him. Is justice administered in this fashion found elsewhere in the British Empire? Would not the whole of England have risen to a man to protest if a prominent English leader had been convicted of sedition and sentenced to six years' transportation on the verdict of six Russians, against that of two Englishmen, the former not knowing a word of English in which the incriminating articles were written and their political views being diametrically opposed to those of the accused? Even in "dead" India the conviction of Tilak and the heavy sentence passed on him not only convulsed the educated and uneducated classes, but produced riots attended with bloodshed in Bombay.

492. It is with the deepest regret, writes the *Bengalee*, that it has to announce the death of Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu, of Tangail. He was one of the most public-spirited men in East Bengal and was forward in all progressive movements. He was but little known outside Mymensingh, but all who came in contact with him admired his unselfish devotion to the motherland and his readiness to subordinate all personal considerations for the promotion of the public interest. Yet he was regarded by the C. I. D. as a political suspect. The death of such a man leaves a gap in the public life of Mymensingh which it will be difficult to fill.

BENGALIEE,
19th Aug. 1916.

493. The *Bengalee* writes:—Appearances may sometimes be against Lord Carmichael, but it should be remembered that he is not the whole Government, though an important part of it, and powerless to effect by the mere exercise of his will any political transformations. Had he the power, Bengalis might legitimately expect to see, instead of internments, the creation of a national militia, the Legislative Council filled with national representatives, and the equality of Indian and English representation in the Executive Council. One need not strain one's eye to see and realise that the Governor has changed the atmosphere in which the official world had so long lived and moved, and that under the stimulus of his example a new class of Civil Servants has arisen, who have the courage to sympathise with the longing of the people to govern themselves. One can prophesy with some confidence that if Lord Carmichael were asked by the Secretary of State to draw up a programme of political reform for the good government of India, his draft would not differ very materially from the one that all Indians are expecting from the All-India Congress Committee. It is therefore a matter of great importance for Bengalis that he should remain in India till the time comes for the reconstruction of the Empire, so that he may speak for Bengal and be an example to the rulers of other provinces. Lord Carmichael's tenure of office is fast drawing to a close.

BENGALIEE,
20th Aug. 1916.

494. The *Bengalee* writes:—With regard to the formation of the Bengali double company, Indian opinion is unanimous that the Bengalis should take the fullest advantage of the offer now made by Government. The question of equal status will not be overlooked. It is a part of a larger consideration which is ever present and will not be lost sight of until it has been settled satisfactorily. If Bengalis can prove that in however limited a scale they may be tried, they are the equal of their fellow-subjects in courage and devotion to the Empire, who will be able to resist their claims to equality? The moral right will be there, fully established; its practical recognition will follow as night follows day. Politics is the science of opportunities.

BENGALIEE,
21st Aug. 1916.

495. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The Bengali recruit must manage somehow with his Rs. 11 per mensem, which means that he and his family must starve themselves to death! A more unreasonable proposition cannot be conceived. It is just like the cunning trick of the fox, who invited his friend the adjutant to partake of his hospitality and then placed a flat basin full of soup before him, with the polite request that he might swallow it all to his heart's content!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1916.

III.—LEGISLATION.

496. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Armed as Magistrates are with the beak and claws of the eagle, one can scarcely blame them if they are tempted to create havoc among the whole race of "carrion kites," by which the journal means the political agitators. As amended by the Select Committee, section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, stood as follows:—"Whenever a Magistrate has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who, *within or without such limits*, disseminates sedition." The recommendation of the Select Committee was accepted and added to the

Further analysis of section 108,
Criminal Procedure Code.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Aug. 1916.

section, and thus it has been made possible for a Punjab Magistrate to arraign a Calcutta man, if he enters the limits of his jurisdiction. The public will, of course, know very little of the trial, for the law dispenses with juries and assessors, and empowers the Magistrate to dispose of the matter in any way he likes. The result in most cases will probably be that the convicted man will fail to furnish security, and the penalty for failure to do so is a year's rigorous imprisonment! This is the law with which the unfortunate people of India have been burdened. The section does not mention anything about fetters; it looks quite innocent in that respect; it is only a matter of bond and security, as far as the wording of the section goes. Any Magistrate may, however, use it in such a way as to make it impossible for a person accused of disseminating seditious or defamatory matter to escape jail.

HERALD.
17th Aug. 1916.

497. The *Herald* writes:—The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has pointed out

Section 108 of the Criminal
Procedure Code.

what a dangerous weapon is placed in the hands of the executive in section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for gagging political agitators.

By means of this extraordinary section the Magistrate is not only the prosecutor and the judge, but also the final authority to deal with the case, there being no appeal from him to a higher court. This section is considered by the people as a convenient instrument to gag inconvenient persons who cannot perhaps be gagged in any other way. "Why should the Indians, who are so loyal, be singled out and subjected to this cruel measure?" asks the *Patrika*. The Tilak case has proved the dangerous character of the section beyond doubt. The *Herald* is glad that *New India* has also raised its voice against it. Other organs should also follow suit.

J. E. SPENCER,

Offg. Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,

CALCUTTA,

The 26th August 1916.